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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	USSR (Leningrad Oblast)	REPORT	
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STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC							
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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1.

Institute 380, Leningrad.

See Enclosure (A)

2.

the plant was to fit out the Moscow T.V. station. There was to be one large modern studio. This had been initially started by the American engineers before and during the war. All drawings and designs came from Leningrad. The station was to have an output of 20-25 KW. A camera and impulse generator were under construction for Kiev. Drawings for another studio in Leningrad were in the initial stages.

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3.

Water and electric power came from city systems. Power voltage and frequency were reasonably stable.

4.

5.

K-11 was a supericonoscope television for military use without sound. It had a synchronized impulse generator.

6.

the frequency--it was in the decimeter range.

7.

The antenna was a stationary dipole reflector type. There were three or five dipoles in a horizontal position and a half or a quarter wave in length.

8.

The receiver used the same type antenna. The tube was about 25 centimeters long and gave a picture about 10 centimeters square. It was exceptionally sensitive.

9.

the general characteristics of television receivers being employed in the USSR include:

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a. Number of tubes employed

Type Leningrad--- 1-A seven inch tube.

Type Radeberg--- 1-B nine inch tube.

Both types used 28 to 35 tubes.

b. Number of channels available

1-A Leningrad 441 lines; Moscow 625 lines; two channels (1950); 25 pictures per second.

c. Line and frame frequencies

1-B three channels; 25 frames. The small seven inch tube set was build at Institute 380.

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[REDACTED]

e. Types of antennas employed.

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Single dipole, horizontal, half wave length.

f. Estimated number of television sets by metropolitan areas

[REDACTED] in 1950 [REDACTED] only an occasional antenna. [REDACTED] in Mar. 1952 there was an antenna on practically every living unit. This may have been a central antenna for several receivers.

g. Estimate availability and number of maintenance parts.

Sets cost 3000 rubles at first, but in 1950 [REDACTED] the price was down to 2000 rubles. Replacement tubes were available but not plentiful at 300 - 350 rubles each. Most technical men got parts through institutes and built their own sets. [REDACTED] parts are readily available now.

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10. [REDACTED] activities of the Secret Department of NII 380 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] transmitter problems were under investigation.

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11.

a. The German Tonne A remote television guidance system for air-to-surface missiles [REDACTED]

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b. The German Tonne P system for remotely controlled tanks [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Tonne A and P sets were taken from Tannewald by the Soviets so they were familiar with these systems.

12.

[REDACTED]

The first super-ionoscopes came from Germany and later they were made near Moscow. These tubes were very good and used in civilian sets. [REDACTED] it is possible, that the Secret Department received any.

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13.

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14. [redacted] assignments for developments at NII 380 [redacted]

[redacted] come every quarter from the Ministry in Moscow.

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15. [redacted] non-Soviet technical periodicals [redacted]  
[redacted] Soviet periodicals [redacted]

Old German periodicals (none since the war). Electronics: Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, none from England or France. These could be taken on loan for 24 hours.

16. At NII 380 [redacted] the television receivers [redacted]

[redacted] were developed for Soviet tubes. USA tubes, but few German tubes are interchangeable with Soviet tubes.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

[redacted] A television transmitter of several kilowatts power was finished and put in operation in Leningrad [redacted]

This was the old Berlin sender Telefunken with 441 lines. It was perhaps modified to include an impulse generator.

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24.

Once, two ceramic condensers, 25 microfarad, 25 kv., were brought in for test.

25.

work being done on computers in the USSR  
Electronic--no; mechanical--only old German type.

26.

27.

those in charge of television development wish to live up to the promise that the USSR is the most advanced country in the world. Modern and technically advanced people must have television. Of course, the propagandists do not overlook that phase as a medium. It may be inferred, but it is not actually stated, that there may be military uses.

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28.

manufacturing or developing image orthicons

the tube would be developed in Moscow and the camera in Leningrad.

29.

30.

television used in psychological warfare against the USSR

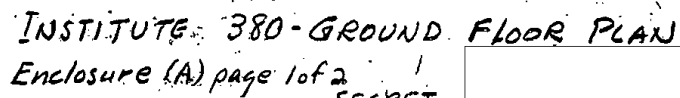
would not be very effective because the distances are too great. Berlin may be an exception.

31.

The USSR is vulnerable to Western radio broadcasts. in this connection Western radio broadcasts would be most effective if the frequency were changed often, and if the same program were broadcast on several frequencies simultaneously if possible.

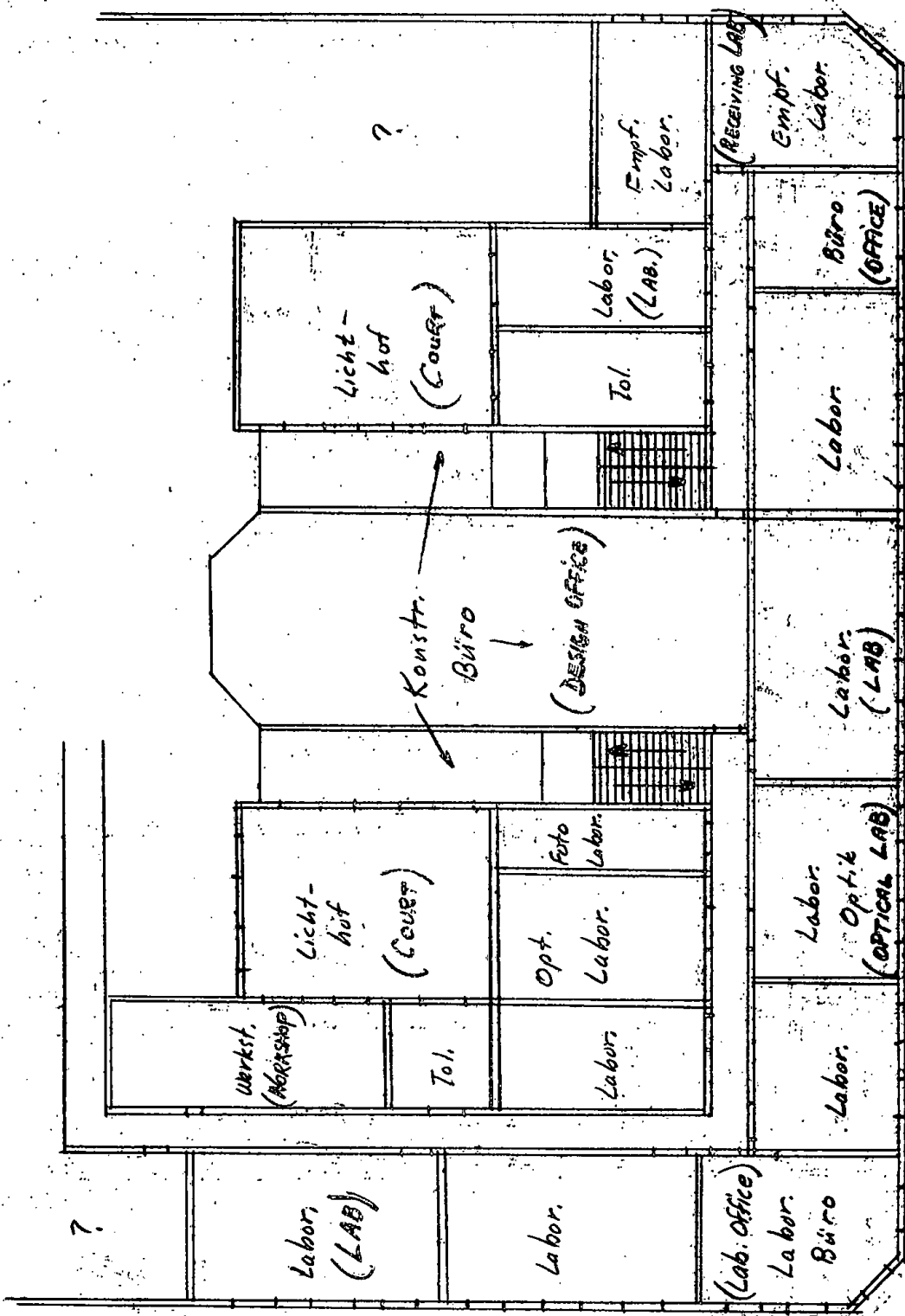
ENCLOSURE (A): Floor Plan of Institute 360, Leningrad

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INSTITUTE 380 - 2nd FLOOR PLAN  
Enclosure (A) page 2 of 2

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